# EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1381. The Et Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, Tos Telegraph, The Telegram, The Tribune, The Graphic The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent,

The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC, Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Tex., as Second Class Matter,

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

The Daily Herald is issued six days a week and the Weekly Herald is pub-lished every Thursday, at El Paso, Texas; and the Sunday Mail Elition is also sent to Weekly Subscribers.

HERALD TELEPHONES

Daily Herald, per month, 600; per pear, \$1.00. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.00, The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Towns, Teras, and Churad Juarez, Mexico, at 60 cents a month.

A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

COMPLAINTS.

Subscribers failing to get The Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:20 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

FOREIGN BUSINESS OFFICES.

The John Budd Co., Brunswick Building, New York; Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill., and Chemica! Building, St. Louis, Mo.

GUARANTEED CERCULATION. The Herald bases all advertising con-

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to tracts on a guar-antee of more than twice the circula-tion of any other E: Paso, Arisona, New Mexico or West Texas paper. the circulation of this publication. The figures of circulation contained in the Association's report only are guaranteed. Association of American Advertisers No. 1646 Whitehall Bldg. H. Y. City

ELING AGENTS. Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beand should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Pago Herald.

## Not a Closed Question

THE WEST HALF of Texas has been given away by the state administration at various times to encourage the building of railroads in the eastern half of the state. The railroad mileage of the state is mostly in the eastern portion, while the land grant subsidies are almost entirely in the western portion of the state.

There are no more lands to give away. The policy of the state, moreover, has radically changed in this respect, and yet the state administration for many years has done everything in its power to prevent the building of railroads in the western part of Texas as a straight business proposition. Laws are put on the statute books that seem to be particularly designed to drive capital out of the state and keep it out. Laws are kept on the statute books that were long ago found to be greatly detrimental to the development of the state's resources, but argument availeth nothing.

All that the western part of the state asks is fair play from this time on. There is no hope for restoration of any of the wealth of which west Texas has been deprived for the benefit of east Texas, but there is still exportunity for the inauguration of a new policy that shall put west Texas on an equality with east Texas in opening the way for progress, development, and colonization from this

West Texas hardly knows the state administration, except for the occasional visits of the tax collector and the frequent enactment of unwise and oppressive laws. Aside from the railroad commission, by the operations of which west Texas benefits at all times in a very tangible way, and the administration of the school fund which means a large, steady, and permanent income to all the communities of west Texas, there are few functions of the state government that can be said to bemefit west Texas in unything like the proportion that they serve the eastern

Talk of a future division of the state is constantly heard throughout west Texas. There are few considerations other than sentimental ones standing in the way. The name, history, and traditions of Texas are dear to all Texans, whether native or adopted, but even this sentiment might be satisfied upon a division of the state, if the new states were to retain the name of Texas, one being called East Texas, and the other West Texas.

The conditions in the two halves of the state are as diverse as the conditions of Rhode Island from those of Nevada. The friction in governmental matters will grow greater rather than less with the passage of the years. East Texans can never understand, and will never try to understand, the needs of west Texas. The people, their needs, their ways of living, the natural resources, and the program of development and colonization, are all different. If the state were divided in half, each of the two states would be among the very largest and richest commonwealths in the union. The subject is worth earnest discussion.

The government bureaus should be the first institutions, instead of the last. to adopt modern methods of doing business.

The El Pass valley has lost millions of dollars by refusing to adopt the pumping system. This valley might have been like the Roswell country right now, instead of 20 years behind.

Yesterday began the great Los Angeles trial. It greatly overshadows in importance the Haywood-Moyer trial, by reason both of the harror of the crime of which the defendants stand accused, and of the extensive preparations made by both sides to fight the case.

### Devastation

WITH SORROW we hear confirmation of the news that much of the beautiful and fertile valley adjacent to Farmington W. M. has been destroyed by floods. The people there have worked bravely for years to bring their valley to a high pitch of productiveness, and the trade names of their products had at last become well known and famous in the eastern markets. No finer apple country exists in the United States than that of San Juan county, in the valleys of the San Juan and Animas rivers. The irrigation works had become extensive, and a high class of settlers had gone in there to develop the fruit

The dispatches tell also of the destruction of the indian agency at Shiprock. Here was a model institution for the training of the reservation indians in self help. In charge of a man of high ideals and ability, the indians of the agency had been industrialized to a remarkable extent, and the exhibits of their work have been widely commented upon as showing what the Navajos are capable of under proper supervision. The agency had almost become self supporting, and had fine schools, missions, shops, and other facilities. Now they are all gone, and it will take years to restore the settlement to anything like its former sound prosperity.

The only way to guard against such visitations is to save the timber on the watersheds, build low dams at various places on the stream to hold back part of the floods in an emergency, and put more land in cultivation along the upper reaches of the streams. The damage done by one single fixed such as this costs more than the necessary protective work would cost.

The Herald sincerely hopes that later news will show that the damage in the Farmington country has not been so severe as now reported. New Mexico needs every one of her irrigated acres and her happy homes.

El Paso's great welcome to the two new states will be the only general celebration of the event. The El Paso greeting will be marked by much formality and military and civic display. The governor of Texas will present the new 48 star flags to the governors of the two new states, and two regiments of United States troops with hundreds of militia and cadets will give a martial character to the demonstration. There will be entertainment for everybody, and a warm welcome.

Grading for the new railroad from Artesia to Hope, N. M., is nearly half completed. The new road was promoted by A. Courchesne, W. H. Winter, and other El Pesoene, and they have carried the great burden with very little local support. They expect to have trains running over the new line within a year from now, and then they will take up the larger project of extending east or west to connect with trunk lines. The people of Artesia and Hope made up a \$150,000 bonus, but the whole project will involve an investment of nearly \$500,000. The branch line is expected to pay from the very opening of traffic,

# WALT'S Denatured Poem

ULL SOON the campaign presidential will fill the land with grief and tears; the same old statesmen influential will push hot air into our ears. The same old roorbacks soon will frolic from here to yonder, as of yore; and rators with mental colic will stand on their hind legs and roar. The same expensive gallivanting of candidates in private cars; the same old shricking, powing, ranting, the same

THE COMING ORDEAL old fierce Black Hand eignis. The same old era of stagnation, when business men must hold the eack while Windy Jims, with animation their hobbies ride to Troy and back. I'd like to change the constitution so we will have this feast of tears, this jim-jums wave of elecution but once in ten or twenty years. Beneath the present day conditions our country gets a frequent shock; we hand it to the politicians, who use it for a chopping block.

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthews Asiams.

Walk Masons

## THE COBBLER

By Pieter Van Orden

The Herald's Daily Short Story

WORLD REVIEWED

Foreign Secretary of Board

of Missions Makes

a Report

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 12 .- "The an-

nual Survey of the Missions" was pre-

sented to the session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign blussions, which is holding its annual averting here, by Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., of Boston, the foreign secretary of the board.

ome through special funds from out-de sources. In all \$700,006 has been ent or is about to be spent on new

nd trained native evangelist in central turkey. The central Turkey mission is attling evangelists of its own number

In Japan, the Kumi-ai churches are beginning to organize a systematic and aggressive campaign to evangelize the

nchow in Shangel, there seems to be

riking signs of mass movements to-ard Christianity. The east African

distinguished the set apart one of its sen as director of the evangelizing process in outside fields. The great and

nd them is continually appealing for light. In Austria the spirit of evan-

f \$1,020,000 has been received for the igher educational endowment fund, home goal is set at \$2,000,000. The

rst institutions to receive its aid are

fry.
The statistics of the year show ad-

ance in mapy ways. The missionary dy remains about the same in numer. The native laborers show an increase of more than 140. Churches and chools have made gains. The figures i medical work cover 27 hospitals and

tal treatments in hospitals and dis-pensaries being 244,000. Native contri-lutions amount to the substantial sum of \$295,350.

(All communications must bear the

signature of the writer, but the name

will not be published where such a re-

LIKES PAVING COMPANY,

The inexcusable, continuous obstruc-ion of the east and of Prospect avenue will cause the residents of that atreet

to feel so kindly toward the Petro-lithic Paving company that they will want that company to pave their street

J. P. McKeller, train dispatcher on be G. H. & S. A., has left for a visit in

Conductor J. K. Merriman of the G. H. & S. A., has returned from a two months' stay at Hot Springs, Ark.

LETTERS

Editor El Paso Herald:

\_\_\_To the

nt or is about to be spent on new

successful Armenian merchant in

MISSION WORK OF

MONG those who, during the scendants in 1824 had a tablet put up over the door of the inn of "The Black log," on which is engraved:
"Near this house Jab the Cobbler," as was always called. He served unthe famous naval here Tromp and distinguished himself in so many Barendse, or, "Jan the Cobbler," as he was always called. He served under the famous naval hero Tromp and had distinguished himself in so many fights that he was raised from the ranks to the position of boatswain. Unfortunately he was assigned to a Unfortunately he was assigned to a vessel the commander of which was a coward, who always, when it came to a fight, managed to keep his lessel out of danger, but during the last battle Tromp fought with the Englishmen, the vessel, very much against the will of its commander, was driven into the midst of the enemy. Pale with fear the captain threw himself down on deck and cried to his men to haul down the flag. They were about to obey the order when Jan Barendse, cutiuss in hand and holding in his left a burning fuse, jumped into their midst and roared in a voice of thurder.

iset a burning fuse, jumped into their midst and roared in a voice of thurder.

Don't dare touch the flag! Doath to all white livered cowards! I will be your captain, beys. Will you fisht under my command? We will knock that teeth down the throats of those redheaded Englishmen. If you refuse, as sure as I am alive, I will throw this fuse into the powder magazine and how up the vessel! Take your choice!

The speech bad the desired effect.

"Hooray" shouted the sallors. "You are our captain. We want to flight."

And the brave boys fought like Bons. Jan ran the vessel in between two English frigates, rammed the one and drove the other one off.

When the buttle was over and they had followed the fleeing enemy until dark, the admiral sent word to all the commanders to come on board he flagship the next day for orders. Among the captains who came was Jan Barendse.

"What the deuce do you want here, Jan's cried the denirel, who knew Jan personally. I had to look our old man up in his cabin, admiral. He wanted to surrender our vessel to the Englishmen. Then I said to myself: This will never do. So I took the command and did my best to beat the enemy. Luck was with me and now I thought I had carptain." Tromp shook his hand and said.

Tromp shook his hand and said.

Tromp shook his hand and said.

Tromp have done well inn and the

captain."
Tromp shook his hand and said.
"You have done well Jan, and the country will reward you for it. I will take care of that."
The next day Jan took his vessel to be call is becoming very urgent for enlarged educational work. The next day Jan took his vessel to station at Van is called upon to supply Texel and Tromp was as good as his word. He sent in a report about Jan and his heroic deed to the Hague and his heroic deed to the his heroic deed to th

cash besides.

The war was over. Jan was honorably discharged from the service and returned to his native city of Harlem. Here his faithful "Griet" was waiting for him. He had not been able to marry her before, for he had only been a poor cobbler and she was an rented.

Com Persis, and there is felt the need of a school of college grade. Similarly Mardin, which touches arably peoples to the south, feels the need of an institution of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and teachers.

In stormy Albania, where the sky is board has decided to make the sky is center of section of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and there is felt the need of a school of college grade. Similarly Mardin, which touches arably peoples to the south, feels the need of an institution of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and there is felt the need of a school of college grade. Similarly Mardin, which touches arably peoples to the south, feels the need of an institution of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and teachers.

In stormy Albania, where the sky is center of section of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and teachers.

In stormy Albania, where the sky is seems now brightening a little and the section of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and there is felt the need of an institution of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and there is felt the need of an institution of grade that will enable it to train native preachers and the south, feels the need of an institution of grade that will enable it to train native preachers. able to marry her before, for he had only been a poor cobbler and she was a servant. Now they were in clover. Jan rented a shop, bought tools and leather and a fine suit of clothes. Wearing this and with his golden chain of honor around his neck he appeared before the parson with his blueling bride and was married. appeared before the parson with his blushing bride and was married.

"Jan, the Cohbler," as was now known again, sat in his shop every day mending old shoes, and everybody passing had a friendly nod for him. In the evening he sat in one of the comfortable brown wooden armchairs in the inn of "The Black Dog," with a tankard of strong beer in front of in the inn of The Hack log, with a tankard of strong beer in front of him and a long clay pipe in his mouth relling his listeners about his many strange adventures. He was now one of the celebrities of Harlem.

The war broke out anew and the fiest was to be made ready in a harry. o supervise this admiral Tromp had o travel from Amsterdam to the lague and passed through Harlem.

Passing through this city he was de-layed because the drawbridge across the river was up to let some ships pass. He stopped right outside Jan's shop and Jan came out to greet his former chief.
"What does this mean?" Tromp cried. "Here you are sitting in this miserable hole mending sines as if it was none of your business that the enemy is after us again. Have you not heard the drums? You must come

with me again." "I should like to admiral," said Jan, "but it is impossible."
"Oh I understand! Wife and child You ought to be ashamed of yourself Jan to let yourself be tied by a wo-

man's apron strings.
"It is not that admiral. My wife could not hold me back and would never want to, but What the devul do you mean with

"I have stood on the quarterdeck once and do not want to go before the mast again sir." "But I made you a Heutenant."

"I beg your pardon admiral. Evan that would not do. I was once the first on a man of war and cannot now be the second."

"You are a ministration of the second."

be the second."

"You are a stubborn fool. There now, the drawbridge is down and I must hurry on to the Hague. Good bye, Jan, you will hear from me soon."

"Happy journey, admiral!"

A few days later a letter came from the Hague to Jan Barendse. Jan you willine a letter came from the Hague to Jan Barendse. Jan you writing was Greek to him, so he ran to a schoolmaster close by and asked him to read the letter. It contained a command for him to apocar at the Hague without delay. Jan understood. He ran home, nut on his Synday clothes and asked Griet to give him his goiden chain.

"They have sent for me to come to the Hague," he said to her.

the Hague," he said to her.

When Jan had come to the Hague they first offered him a lieutenant's commission, but he refused it. Then one of the council handed Jan a sword of honor with a hill of ellyer, and

"Jan Barendse, you are now in com-mand of the frigate 'De Seveen,' of 43 guns. We know you will always do duty." again en-

tered the service of his country.
Shortly afterwards he died the death of a hero in a battle. With his customary confempt of death he was shing near the flagship when his ght hand was shot away. Having ad it bandaged he let himself be tied until he was hit by another bullet.
His body was not lowered into the sea but carried ashore and burled in crypt in the great church of Har-

W. K. Reading, night chief disputcher on the G. H. & S. A., at El Paso, has eturned from a two months' trip in in memory of him one of his de- Canada,

Making Films For Moving Pictures Is Big Industry

Plants for Film Making Are Queerly but Completely Equipped and Often Carefully Guarded.

Frederick J. Haskin

Film Makers Prosperous.

What part of this enormous sum found its way into the coffers of the manufacturers is not known, but that it was considerable is manifest by the cylient prosperity of the film makers, despite the sharpest competition. There are 6000 licensed moving picture thearters in the United States which recognize the salidity of the Motion Picture

Patents company's claims, and each of these pays two dollars a week ficense fre. This item alone brings in \$800,000 s year to the owners of the patents, over and above what is paid for the actual use of the films.

The film makers in this country are now turning out an average of 60 reels each week, exclusive of those imported from foreign film makers. The public demands new pictures every day, and as the public is willing to pay, the manufacturers are deligated to accommodate it

The Reel to Commercial Unit. The Heel to Commercial unit of the moving picture business is the reel. Although formerly the length of film wound on a reel varied greatly, the tendency nowreel varied greatly, the tendency nowadaya is to approximate as nearly as
possible 1000 feet. This means 1000
feet of celluloid ribbon, one and threeeights inches wide. On this strip of film
are printed the photographs, each being
exactly one inch wide and three-fourths
of an inch high. This leaves a margin
on each side of the photographs of
three-sixteenths of an inch, in which
are punched at precise intervals the
sprocket boles which engage the pins
on the sprocket wheel of the projecting
lantern and insure a perfect register—
that is, that each successive picture that is, that each successive picture thrown on the screen will leave the stationary objects in exactly the same place they were when the proceding picture was shown, tirdinarily the pictures are projected at the rate of 18 per account, so that 1000 feet of film will require nearly 20 minutes for exhibition.

Process Not Complicated, hotographs are taken on a continuous in of exactly the same width as the thus used for exhibition. The pictures are usually taken in lengths of about 100 feet. These long film negatives are leveloped according to the usual process. The only differences are purely machanical burns of the usual process.

ress. The only differences are purely mechanical, huge centrifugal drying frums and immense tanks being remarked by the length of the film.

When the negative is developed it is on through a projection machine and brown on the screen as in an ordinary and project architecture. described from the consequence of the magnetive and the second of the se newly printed positives are taken to a thishing room where they are cut and nasted and finally wound on a reel and packed in a tin box, ready for shipment. Pictures imported from foreign countries usually are brought over as negatives and the positive prints are made on this side in order to avoid high duties. Similarly nearly areas moving. duties. Similarly, negriy every moving picture made in this country is made twice, one negative to be used at home and the other sent to Europe.

Plants Often Combined.

Some of the film makers have their manufacturing plant and their studio, that is, where the photographs are taken, consolidated in the same plant.
Others keep the studio entirely separ-nte from the manufacturing plant.
While there are film makers in nearly ill of the large cities of the country, he greater number are produced in the cicinity of New York, the manufacturing plants being established on Long feland and in the industrial towns of northern New Jersey. By far the greater part of the work of film making is concerned with tak-

ng the photograph. Almost every hotoplay has both exterior and inte-rior scenes, and all of the interior scenes are made in the studios of the manufacturing plants. Then, too, the properties used in outside pictures also must be stored at the plant. It follows

May See Many Odd Things. At one great establishment on Long Island the visitor fortunate enough to get inside the great concrete walls, which often do duty as a fortress in a show, may see all sorts of things. There is an assortment of several varieties of .cg cabing, there is a Dutch windmill, one or two stage coaches, a well with an old oaken bucket, an indian tepes, and in short such a conglumnation of and in short such a conglomeration of scenery and local color as one never would expect to see within the walls of

one yard.

In the property room inside one of the hoge buildings there is an assortment of furniture and odds and ends that is at first bewildering, but which soon recoives itself into a verifable exposition of the periods of furniture making, for the producer in the studio must have ready at a moment's notice furni-

cave ready at a moment's notice furniture of the right sort to outfit any house from the period of Helen of Troy down to our own time.

Another huge room is devoted to the purposes of an armory. This room justifies its medieval appellation by a collection of armor, battle axes, spoars, crossbows, and maces that would not disgrace the Tower of London, and with them are hundreds of muskats of the Civil war period, scores of modern army rifles, "hip hardware" of the cowbay variety, and enough other lethal weapons to sunthilate the population of weapons to annihilate the population of Manhattan.

But best of all, perhaps, is the cosng practically overy style and fashion from the fig leaf to the barem skirt. Seene Painters Imperiant.

at any price, will plead with them to pave it any old way, as a reward for their kind obstruction, continued be-yond reasonable limits.

Of course a vast variety of stage settro well acquainted with a certain de-eign of wall paper or a particular stair-way, new stuff must be made for al-most every picture. Sometimes days

Making films for moving picture shows is an enterprise of no mean standing in the manufacturing world. Millians upon millians of dollars are invested and thousands upon thousands of men and women are employed in the film making part of the business alone. It is said on the authority of Richard G. Hollaman, president of the Eden Musee (the first place where moving pictures were exhibited for entprizamment), and vice president of the Associated Motion Picture Patents company, that last year the 20,000 moving picture exhibitors in the United Sizes took in at the box office the cromous sum of \$200,100,006, prantically \$1,000,000 for every working day it by year.

What part of this enormous sum found its way into the coffers of the street ring circus is a tame affair.

era man.

A three ring circus is a tame affair compared to the film making plant in full action. Imagine three stages, set aide by side but not separated by partitions, on one of which is being enacted a scene from "Vanity Fair," on another a scene in a cowboy-indian drama, and on the third a thrilling incident in an adventure on board si p! But after all, the most interesting part of the business is the human element involved in inking the photographs.

Tomorrow—Taking Photographs For Moving Pictures.

Moving Pictures.

James J. Hill Says Aldrich Plan Is Unsound-Farm Methods Need Change

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12 -- Characterding as "uneconomic and therefore assund" the business relations between the Central Reserve association and the nited States government proposed by ormer senator Nelson A. Aldrich in his an for currency reform submitted to as federal monetary commission, James Hill, chairman of the beard of di-sciors of the Great Northern railroad.

rectors of the Great Northern railroad, addressing the Illinois Bankers' association, urged the bankers of the country to perfect a plan that would be undertheir control.

Mr. Hill, admitting at the outset that the 'United States has the most inclastic currency system in the civilized world,' declared that Mr. Aidrich and his associates had done a memorable work that 'should be received with

his associates had done a memorable work that "should be received with great respect," but that also should "be sindled with great care."

That political connection is inherent in the constitution of the proposed rewrve association was Mr. Hill's chief criticism of the Aldrich plan. In this connection Mr. Hill asserted that if curroscy reform was not carried through under leadership of bankers of the country, it would be taken up by congress and suffer the same fate that has befallen every other great economic is sate after it became the football of party

Bankers' association furnish all the be known.

Bankers' association furnish all the be known.

"Our monetary system has always been, and for more than a generation has been acknowledged by all well informed persons to be profoundly ansatisfactory." Mr. Hill continued. "Yet little has been done to improve it. The unitiative should be taken by the hank. nitiative should be taken by the hank ors. It is in a special sense their prob-em. They are more familiar with its difficulties and with the methods by difficulties and with the methods by which it must be solved than any others. It is probable that the public necessity will not wait much longer for the remedy which public opinion desmis to be necessary. If currency reform is not undertaken and carried through under the leadership of the bankers of the country, it will be taken up by congress and suffer the same fate that has befallen every other great economic is-

"If the bankers do not do this work, not in a self-seeking way, but as a particular act performed in the true selentific spirit, the opportunity to control it. may be taken away from them."

Mr. Hill told the bunkers that the subject of his address was the bankers' relation to wealth production, exchange and distribution, and, discussing the production of wealth, he commented upon the unsatisfactory business concition of the country, and declared that great businesses, particularly railroad operations, were at a standatili because so many important business interests so many important business interests are either "under fire or apprehensive of assault." "Nearly all the outers and activity against corporate wealth," he asserted, "is for political effect rather than moral reform."

The proof of this," he said, "is the simplicity and effectiveness of the real remedy, which is not applied. It would be an easy matter to put an end to the

te an easy matter to put an end to the abuses of both monopolles and trusts. Enforce the laws against those who treak them, and the former will disappear. The trusts will vanish as soon at they are compelled to show that every dollar of their capital stock has tyen paid for in cash or property and inbor at a fair valuation. Oblige every corporation to do this, under penalty of an assessment or stockholders to make good any deficiency in capital or surplus, or else a scaling down of cap-italization to sctual values, and the trusts would not long bother anyhody. Many are less interested in restraining trade than in selling stocks and bonds not representing actual value received or used in their business."

Pleads for Better Farming. e-half of what it could be made to odner, without material additional iting of capital and labor." The farm will fail and the foundation

"The farm will fail and the foundation of all our prosperity be undermined unless agriculture is reformed. Already the perdeniage of our people actively engaged in farming has fullen from 47.36 in 1870 to an estimated 32 in 1910. Every man on the farm today must produce food for two mouths against one to years ago. Note the abandoned farms of New England and the middle states. Six rural counties in New York show a population loss in the last 10 years of more than 3000, while the two cities they contain increased by over 4000. of wall paper or a particular stairthey contain increased by over 4000, profits of
the every picture. Sometimes days
weeks are spent in painting a and the immigrant from contiental Euthis year.



Flattery won't hurt you if you don't swaller it. This has been a great fruit year, an' most any woman would rather put up than shut up.

rope. Farm lands in many states are already exhausted and being deserted. The average American farmer has no equal for carelessness and for adhering to discredited methods of cultivation. Unless we adopt improved methods of farming we will soon be unable either to feed ourselves or to furnish the coasted home market for the other industries that we are building on a constantly narrowing base."

He Will Be Entertained at Breakfast and Will Make a Brief Address

Henry George, jr., will be in El Pasa Fuesday, October 34, from 8:53 a. m. to 9:35 a. m., on the way from San Fran-duce to Houston, where he will lec-ure. Arrangements are being made ture. Arrangements are being made to meet Mr. George on arrival, entertain him at breakfast, and give him a glimpse of El Paso, after which he will informally address those interested in tax reform matters, at the chamber of commerce.

Mr. George, son of the great apostic of single tax on land values, is a famous author and traveler, and will be a member of the next congress from New York state. He has just returned from a tour through Canada, and will

New York state. He has just returned from a tour through Canada, and will have some interesting news about the operations of single tax in the Canadian northwest provinces, and the spread of public ownership of public utilities in the northwest.

and execute for you relves better than received this morning and it may be eny congress can do it for you. Your late today or possibly tomorrow or state associations and the American three days before the final result will

### DEATHS AND BURIALS

L. J. LEVY.
L. J. Levy died at his home, 311
Wyoming street. Wednesday afternoon. The decrased was 62 pears of
age. For several years he conducted
a curio store in Cindad Juares, but
on account of ill health had to give

on account of ill health had to give up his business there two years ago. He is survived by his widow and one daughter. Ethel Levy.

The funeral services will be held at the residence at 2:20 oclock Thursday afternoon, rabbi Martin Elefonka, of Mt. Sinai temple, officiating. Burial will be in Concordia. Relatives from Albuquerque and Las Lunas, N.M., will attend the funeral and Bust Evita

MRS. J. L. C. JORGENSEN,
Mrs. Johanna Louise Charlotta Jorgensen died Wednesday afternoon at a
local hospital. Site was 43 years of age
and is survived by her husband. The
body was shipped to Colonia Dublan,
Chihuahua, Friday.

Years Ago To-From The Herald Of This Date 1897

D. P. Murdock has gone to Los Anries. H. L. Newman has returned from St.

Jeff Jenkins went to St. Louis this Johnny Sullivan and wife returned Worms have practically ruined the

The city assessor thinks the total val-ations this year will be over \$4,000,000. Consulting engineer Corolla, of the

Oly of Mexico.

Nome fine attractions are billed to sppear at Myar's opera house and the wason seems likely to be a gay one in The heard of health will meet tonight

take some action in regard to stop-ng the fleeing refugees from yellow ever who are pouring in here.
Application was made at the courtcuse today for bounty on two bear calps, but the commissioners have re-cived to pay no more bountles. Dr. Samanlego has returned from So-

ora. He says there is no gold down in the Yaqui country and reports of rich ands there are all newspaper fakes. James Springer, an old soldier of the tederal army, has been sent to the hestital by the county and in return turns over to the county his pension of \$15 per mounts while he is laid up.

City attorney Kemp advises the city county in the time and the county has been advised the city county of the banks are subject to the confirmation of the banks are subject to the confirmation of the banks are subject to the confirmation of the confirmation o

profits of the banks are subject to faxotion. The question is an intricate one and these funds will not be assessed